Local rains; warmer.

EVERY DAY is Bargain Day at THE WHEN, where the purchasing power of your \$-\$-\$ is the greatest. Men's \$10 Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, velvet collars, \$6.00 for..... Men's \$12 Blue and Black Beaver Overcoats, velvet collars, for ...... 10.00

Men's \$12 Blue Chinchilla Ulsters for ..... 9.00 Boys' \$8 Cassimere Ulsters for ..... Children's \$12 Shetland Ulsters for ...... S.50 HON. J. L. STEVENS ATT ACKED

# THEWHEN

Only two days left to get one of our Men's \$10 Sack Suits for \$6.89. They are lively movers.

TO THE TRADE

To find a Woman's Dongola Button Shoe of quality to insure wear and of design to insure style and of price to be cheap, is the desire of many in purchasing shoes for everyday use. We offer in the "Melnot" a woman's shoe, combining the above points in so marked a degree that the shoe is sold to the wearer with but little effort on the part of the retail merchant. The "Melnot" is Western-made, and is superior to many high grade goods. Sample dozens or sample pairs sent on application.

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ARCADE MILLS.

PIERCED HIS RIVAL

Desperate Duel Fought with

Swords by Young Ohioans.

Both Seriously Wounded and One Run

Through-A Girl the Stake-Two

Men Shot in Kentucky.

NAPOLEON, O., Nov. 20.-A desperate

duel occurred near here on Saturday be-

tween Charles Davis and Leonard Forsythe,

aged twenty-two and twenty-four years,

respectively. Swords were used, and later,

as they were broken, the men used their

hand of Miss Margaret Farrel, daughter of

wealthy 'Squire Farrel. Both were almost

literally cut to pieces, and were uncon-

scious when found. Forsythe, in addition

to a number of hacks and cuts, was run

While there is some hope for his rival's

recovery, the doctors express little hope

Davis was able to tell the story of the

fight to-day. He says that they met by

agreement in the woods at 5 o'clock and

fought by lantern light; that they thrust

and parried, and the fight had progressed

for a quarter of an hour when he disarmed

Forsythe by breaking his sword. He

begged Forsythe to desist, but he was so

desperate that he pulled out his jack knife

"I could have killed him easily," said

Davis, "but I did not care to take an un-

fair advantage of him. He could not reach

me with his knife, but his assaults were

so vicious I was compelled in self-defense

to run him through with my blade." Miss

Farrel is prostrated with grief over the

A Kentucky Duel.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 20. - A double

tragedy occurred yesterday near Calvert

City, Marshall county. J. L. Harper and

James Oleson were the participants, the

former being shot dead, while the latter

is mortally wounded. The quarrel was over

some watermelons which Harper accused

Harper and Oleson resided on adjoining

farms, and had always been warm friends

till last summer, when they quarreled. Yesterday, while Oleson, Levi Larimer, Joe

Gero and John Story were standing on the

roadside near Larimer's residence. Harper

and wife came by. He spoke to Gero and

Larimer, but failed to speak to Oleson.

Oleson got off his horse. Harper, noting

this action, took out his knife and cut off

a chew of tobacco, neglecting to put the

knife in his pocket. Later he struck at

Oleson with the knife and the latter picked

up a fence rail. Not a word passed be-

tween the two men. Harper took out his

pistol and advanced toward Oleson, who,

by this time, had borrowed a pistol. The

two men then approached and bravely met

face to face, both weapons being discharged

simultaneously. Harper fell to the ground

dead, with his breast pierced with two

balls. Oleson was shot in the bowels once

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

First Test the Remedy and Unless Bene-

fit Follows You Need Not Pay.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 20.-At a meeting

discoverer at his home here, his published

sary, Dr. Amick said, to-day: "A warm,

in it permanently, but harm always re-

sults from a stay of a few weeks or

months when the patient returns to a cold-

er temperature or lower altitude. Unless patients desiring my treatment," he said,

vise them to take the medicines in the

comfort of their own homes, but before they

definitely abandon any proposed trip, de-

pending absolutely on my discovery to cure them. I urge each to first try the

treatment free of expense, and then de-

cide for themselves. I therefore furnish

free test medicines for all having any lung trouble, to enable both physician and pa-

tient to judge by results."

can go away to remain until May, I ad-

dry climate is beneficial if the patient stays

and rushed at Davis with fury.

for Forsythe.

through the lower part of the left lung.

2 oz. bot. 44c

4 oz. bot. 81c

1 oz. bot. 23c

2 oz. bot, 61c

4 oz. bot. \$1,19

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#### New Through Car Lines

ELEGANT Wagner state room sleeping cars, Indianapolis to St. Louis, leave daily STANDARD Wagner sleeping cars con-tinue to leave daily at 12:15 nights, Indianapolis to Chicago, arriving 7:30 a. m. These cars are placed in service for ac-commodation of Indianapolis passengers, and will be located in convenient position at Union Station to receive passengers as early as 9 o'clock in the evening. Returning St. Louis sleeper will arrive 2:40 a. m. and Chicago car at 3:50, but passengers can remain in them, undisturbed, New through sleeping car line, Indian-apolis to Washington, D. C., via Chesa-peake & Ohio railroad, leaving 3 p. m., arriving Washington 2:10 p. m. next day. Tickets and reservation made at Big Four offices, 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson Place, Union Station and Massa-chusetts avenue. H. M. BRONSON,

A. G. P. A.

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#### Monon Route.

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited Pullman vestibuled coaches, Farlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36-Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m.

lo. 35-Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m.

No. 3-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:30 a. In Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, 26 South Illinois street and Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

## A Word

TO BUSINESS MEN

You want to increase your trade and THE JOURNAL can help you. Its columns are open to you at reasonable rates, and if you! will persistently and judiciously tell people what you have to sell you will get eustomers, in spite of hard times. TELEPHONE 238. and a solicitor will call, who will give you information about your advertising business that will be worth money to you.

NOW IS THE TIME.

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82 and 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS.

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### MR. BLOUNT'S REPORT

Authorized Version Made Public by the State Department.

Like Secretary Gresham's Statement I Bears the Mark of Having Been Written by a Biased Man.

No Stone Left Unturned to Carry Out the Un-American Idea.

Royalists and Lukewarm Supporters of Dole Examined for the Purpose of Presenting a One-Sided Report.

INTERVIEWS AND LETTERS

All Favorable to the Contentions of the Queen's Supporters.

Strenuous Effort to Make It Appear that Ex-Minister Stevens Was in League with the Revolutionists.

Reduced Prices MR. CLEVELAND DISPLEASEI

> He Now Realizes Gresham Has Led Him Into a Blunder,

But Will Probably Stand by His Mistake Because There Is No Way Out -What Mr. Stevens Says.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The report of 'My Commissioner' Blount, made public to-day, has only intensified the unpopularity of the administration policy in relation to the republic of Hawaii. The report and the letters accompanying it bear the impress of having been written and secured by instructions from Secretary Gresham, who, from the day he went into office, has left no stone unturned in his effort to find a vent for his malice towards ex-President Harrison. There is no doubt in the mind of any fair-minded man here who understands the situation that Mr. Blount carried away from Washington, on his hurried trip to Hawaii, positive instructions to find or manufacture reasons for the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani. Mr. Blount's conduct at Honolulu, as related by Hawalians and visitors, proves this assertion, as does the statement of ex-Minister Stevens, whose word is to be preferred to Blount's, Mr. Blount's action in seeking out those who were either supporters of the Queen or lukewarm towards the provisional government, is positive proof of his "instructed" sympathy with the monarchy. At least this is the view taken of

as it undoubtedly will. Senators Sherman and Morgan were appreached for interviews on Blount's report to-night, but both gentlemen refused to talk, owing to their positions on the committee on foreign relations. None of the diplomates or prominent public men cared

the matter by Republican Congressmen

now here, and many Democrats, as well;

and unless sentiment changes wonderfully

in the next two or three weeks this fact

will play an important part in the debate

when the question comes before Congress,

to discuss the subject for publication. It is reported to-night that President Cleveland now realizes that the vindictive Gresham has placed the administration in a hole that it will be unable to crawl from without soiled garments. The President, it is said, is endeavoring to rectify the blunder, but has not yet found a way.

Gresham's reason for giving out a synopsis of Blount's report to-night is alleged to be due to its premature publication this merning, copies having been stolen, it is said. from the government press room, where the document was being printed. A copy was purchased by a New York paper, and from there telegraphed over the country. The stolen copy did not contain Blount's argument in as good shape as the Secretary desired, so, it is believed, he gave out the more blased statement to-night.

#### BLOUNT'S STATEMENT.

Desperate Effort to Convict Stevens

of Untruthfulness. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. - Secretary Gresham decided this afternoon to make public all the correspondence and the report of James H. Blount, the special commissioner sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland to investigate the revolution which dethroned Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of the provisional government. Mr. Blount arrived at Honolulu March 29, 1893. In his report he calls attention to his reception by Minister Stevens, who, "accompanied by a committee from the annexation club, came on board the vessel which had brought me. He informed me that this club had rented an elegant house, well furnished and provided with servants, and a carriage and horses for my use; that I could pay for this accommodation just what I chose, from nothing up. He urged me very earnestly to accept the offer. I declined it, and informed him that I should go to a hotel." The committee renewed the offer, which was declined. He also refused to accept proffered favors from the ex-Queen. Concerning the position of the United States in the islands he says:

"Troops from the Boston were doing military duty for the provisional government. The American flag was floating over the government building. Within it the provisional government conducted its business under an American protectorate, to be continued, according to the avowed purpose of the American minister, during negotiations with the United States for annexation. My instructions directed me to make inquiries which, in the interest of candor and truth, could not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were full of uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the American flag and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that all these influences must be withdrawn before those inquiries could be prosecuted in a manner befitting the dignity and power of the United States. Inspired with such feelings and confident no disorder would ensue, I directed the re-moval of the flag of the United States from was accomplished without demonstration of joy or grief on the part of the populace. The afternoon before, in an interview with President Dole, in response to my inquiry, he said that the provisional government

it could not have done so for several weeks after the proclamation establishing it." Mr. Blount then tells how Minister Stevens called upon him with W. G. Smith, who represented that the withdrawal of the United States marines meant that the Japanese would land troops from a man-ofwar in the harbor. The American minister expressed his belief in the statement. The Japanese commissioner put a stop to these rumors by having the vessel ordered away. The provisional government, left to its own preservation, left him free to pursue his A CORRUPT RULER.

Commissioner Flount says that "the causes of the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of the provisional government are both remote and proximate." He then reviews the history of the islands at some length, beginning with the Constitution of 1852, and the changes made in the system of government since down to the revolution of 1887, which resulted in the Constitution of that year, and which, to a great extent, was given by Mr. Blount as the cause of the revolution of 1893. Under the Constitution preceding 1887 there were abuses, especially those resulting from the election of 1886, when the Legislature passed a number of bad laws, including the lottery and opium license laws, in which it was charged that the King was very corrupt. Mr. Blount says this Legislature would not have caused a revolution in any of the United States, but the reformers in the islands declared that "the native is unfit for government and his power must be curtailed.'

Mr. Blount then gives the version of Chief Justice Judd and himself "touching the means adopted to extort the Constitution of 1887." Among those mentioned as forcing King Kalakaua is Mr. Thurston, now minister from Hawail. Mr. Blount presents a portion of the Constitution of 1887, in which he notes the changes which were especially unsatisfactory to the monarch, such as removing the power of appointing the nobles (one branch of the Legislature), restricting their membership to persons with property amounting to at least \$3,000, and establishing suffrage quafifications, which gave the whites control in the elections. It also afforded an opportunity for whites, Americans, English and Germans to vote without becoming naturalized. Upon this Mr. Blount says:

"For the first time in the history of the country the number of nobles is made equal to the number of representatives. This furnished a veto power over the representatives of the people to the nobles who were selected by persons mostly holding foreign allegiance and not subjects of the kingdom. The election of the single representative by the foreign element gave to it the Legislature. The King could appoint, but not remove his Cabinet."

Mr. Blount describes at some length the restrictions placed upon the King by this Constitution. He also speaks of the secret league which, prior to the revolution, established foreign armed troops hostile to the King, and speaks of the control of the islands by persons of foreign parentage and allegiance. He says foreign ships were in the harbor and the elections and actions of the people were under these influences. After the revolution had been accomplished, the history of Hawaiian politics is followed by the commissioner. The reform party was not always successful and could not control matters to suit themselves, but in the Legislature of 1892 there were a number of members of each faction aspiring to Cabinet places, and while the reform party, under these conditions was enabled to vote out Cabinet after Cabinet, it never had a majority of members of the Legislature. THE QUEEN'S ACTS.

Of the Queen's acts just previous to the Legislature Mr. Blount says: "Let it be borne in mind that the time

now was near at hand when the Legislature was probably to be prorogued. Whatever Cabinet was in power at the time of the prorogation had control of public affairs intil a new Legislature should assemble two years afterwards, and longer unless expelled by a vote of want of confidence. An antireform Cabinet was appointed by the Queen. Some faint struggle was made towards organizing to vote out this Cabinet, but it was abandoned. The Legislature was prorogued. The reform members absented hemselves from the session of that day in manifestation of their disappointment in the loss of power through the Cabinet of the ensuing two years. "The letters of the American minister and naval officers stationed at Honolulu in 1892 indicate that any failure to appoint a Min-

istry of the reform party would produce a political crisis. The voting out of the Wilcox Cabinet produced discontent amongst the reformers verging very closely towards one, and had more to do with the revolution was the foundation, the latter the oppor-"In the Legislatures of 1890 and 1892 many

petitions were filed asking for a new Constitution. Many were presented to the King and Queen. The discontent with the Constitution of 1887 and eagerness to escape from it controlled the elections against the party which had established it. Divisions on the mode of changing the Constitution, whether by legislative action or by constitutional convention, and the necessity of a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to effect amendments, prevented relief by either method. Such was the situation at the prorogation of the Legislature in 1892. This was followed by the usual ceremonies at the palace on the day of prorogation-the presence of the Cabinet, Supreme Court judges, diplomatic corps and troops. The Queen informed the Cabinet of her purpose to proclaim a new Constitution and requested

them to sign it." Mr. Blount then tells how the Cabinet refused to sign the Constitution and the displeasure of the Queen. On Jan. 16 a proclamation was issued by the Queen and her Ministers, saying that what she proposed to do on the Saturday previous was compelled by stress of her native subjects. This was sent to Minister Stevens, to which there was no response. On the 17th she sent another letter, telling him that the present Constitution would be maintained. On the back of this was written the word "declined;" also the time received noted. Mr. Blount says the Cabinet could not be removed for two years, and, it

being against a new Constitution, there was no possibility of it being proclaimed. BLOUNT'S VIEW OF THE REVOLT. Mr. Blount's description of the revolution

"Nearly all of the arms on the island

of Oahua, in which Honolulu is situated. were in the possesion of the Queen's government. A military force organized and drilled, occupied the station house, the barracks and the palace-the only points of strategic significance in the event of a conflict. The great body of the people moved on their usual course. Women and children passed to and fro through the streets seeming unconcerned of any impending danger, and yet there were secret conferences held by a small body of men, some of whom were Germans, some Americans and some native born subjects of foreign origin. On Saturday evening, the 14th of January, they took up the subject of dethroning the Queen and proclaiming a new government with a view of annexation to the United States. "The first and momentous question with them was to devise some plan to have the United States troops landed. Mr. Thurston, who appears to have been the leading spirit, on Sunday sought two members of the Queen's Cabinet and urged them to head a movement against the Queen and to ask Mr. Stevens to land the troops, assuring them that, in such an event, Mr. Stevens would do so. Failing to enlist any of the Queen's Cabinet in the cause, it was necessary to devise some other mode to accomplish this purpose. A committee of safety, consisting of thirteen members, had been formed from a little body of men assembled in W. O. Smith's office. A deputation of these informing Mr. Stevens of their plans, arranged with him to land the troops if they would ask it, "for the purpose of protecting life and property." It was agreed between him and them that in event they should occupy the government building and proclaim a new government, he the government building and the return of | would recognize it. The two leading memthe American troops to their vessels. This | bers of the committee, Messrs. Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to him to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave

uary there was no communication to the crowd of any purpose to dethrone the Queen or to change the form of government, but only to authorize the committee to take steps to prevent a consummation of the Queen's purposes and to have guarantees of public safety. The committee on public safety had kept their purpose from the public view at this mass meeting and at their small gatherings for fear of proceedings against them by the government of the Queen. After the mass meeting had closed Queen. After the mass meeting had closed a call was made on the American minister for the troops. It was signed indiscriminately by Germans, by Americans and by Hawaiian subjects of foreign extractions." The commissioner says the response to that call does not appear on the files of the

legation. Continuing he says: "That very night the committee of public safety assembled in a house next to Minister Stevens's residence. J. H. Soper, an American, was elected to command the military forces. It was an Monday evening tary forces. It was on Monday evening, Jan. 16, at 5 o'clock, that United States troops were landed. Not much time elapsed before it was given out by members of the committee of safety that they were designed to support them. At the palace, with the Cabinet, amongst the leaders of the Queen's military forces and the great body of the people who were loyal to the Queen, the apprehension came that it was a movement hostile to the existing government. Pro-tests were filed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the Governor of the islands against the landing of troops. Messrs. Parker and Peterson testify that on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, they called on Mr. Stevens, and by him were informed that in event the Queen's forces assailed the insurrectionary force he would intervene. At 2:30 of the same day the members of the provisional government proceeded to the government building in squads, and read their proclamation. They had separated in their march to the government building for fear of observation and arrest.'

LOCATION OF THE TROOPS. Mr. Blount describes the location of the troops, showing that the American troops controlled the position of the Queen's forces,

"They were doubtless so located to suggest to the Queen and her counselors that they were in co-operation with the insur-rectionary movement, and would, when the emergency arose, manifest it by active sup port. It did doubtless suggest to the men who read the proclamation that they were having the support of the American minister and naval commander, and were safe from personal harm.

"Why had the American minister located the troops in such a situation and then assured the members of the committee of safety that, on their occupation of the government building, he would recognize it as a government de facto and as such give it support? Why was the government building designated to them as the place which, when their proclamation was announced therefrom, would be followed by his recognition? It was not a point of any strategic consequence. It did not involve the employment of a single soldier. A building was chosen where there were no troops stationed, where there was no struggle to be made to obtain access, with an American force immediately contiguous, with the mass of the population impressed with its unfriendly attitude. Aye, more than this-be-fore any demand for the surrender had ever been made on the Queen, or on the commander, or any officer, or any of her military forces at any of the points v here her troops were located, the Ame ican minister had recognized the provisional government and was ready to give it the support of United States troops." Mr. Blount shows the position which the

Queen occupied, her protest, and describes

the race and citizenship of the men con-

cerned in the revolution. The various commissioners of the provisional government and Minister Stevens are quoted and commented upon. Mr. Blount's report shows that it was a collusion on the part of the minister and the revolutionists. He goes into the details of the matter and points out by time and place the haste with which Mr. Stevens acted, and by quoting from Minister Stevens's report and the papers on file at the legation, declares that the minister misrepresented the revolution to the United States government. He points to the lack of harmony in the statements and criticises Minister Stevens, saying: "Mr. Stevens consulted freely with the leaders of the revolutionary movement from the evening of the 14th. These disclosed to him all their plans. They feared arrest and punishment. He promised them protection. They needed the troops on shore to overawe the Queen's supporters and government. This he agreed to and did furnish. They had few arms and no trained soldiers. They did not mean to fight. It was arranged between them and the American minister that the proclamation dethroning the Queen and organizing a provisional government should be read from the government building, and he would follow it with a speedy recognition. All this was to be done with American troops, provided with small arms and artillery, across a narrow street within a stone's throw. This was done. The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Mr. Stevens's promise to protect them against any danger from the government. But for this their mass meetings would not have been held. But for this no request to land troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would

and the revolutionary leaders had determined on annexation to the United States, and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end." Mr. Blount says that the native race feel that a great wrong was done them and their Queen, when the Queen resigned under protest. He did not believe that the action of Mr. Stevens would be indorsed

have been taken. The American minister

"Indeed, who could have supposed that the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the President of the United States? Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point to her belief, as well as theirs, that the spirit of justice on the part of the President would restore her crown.

The above is the only thing in the nature of a recommendation made by Mr. Blount. The special commissioner closes with a description of the industries of the islands, statistics, comparisons of the race, changes in the conditions of the natives and information tending to show that they have been badly treated.

#### LETTERS FROM BLOUNT.

Correspondence and Interviews on Which the Report Was Based.

The Journal's extra edition, yesterday, containing extracts from "My Commissioner's" report, was in great demand. In newspaper parlance it was a "scoop." As many outside cities did not get the special edition, the Journal reprints below a portion of the report not covered in the summary furnished by the State Department last night. In a letter to the State Department Mr. Blount said:

"I send you a written statement from F Wundenberg, who says that his information is derived from being personally present at all the conferences of the committee of safety, and that his utterances are based on his personal knowledge. He appears to be an intelligent man. He says he acted with the committee in good faith until the American flag was hoisted, and then he ceased communications with them. He is at this time (April 26) a deputy clerk of the Supreme Court."

The statement of Mr. Wundenberg is as

"The committee of safety met at the offices of W. O. Smith in Fort street, about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 14th day of January, 1893, for the purpose of discussing the steps necessary to be taken in the formation of a new government Shortly after the committee met they decided they were not ready for the landing of American troops, and a committee of three, with Thurston as chairman, was at once dispatched to the American legation to prevail upon Minister Stevens to delay the landing of the Boston's men. The committee returned shortly and said Mr. Stevens had said to them: 'Gentlemen, the troops of the Boston land at 5 o'clock this afternoon whether you are ready or not.' "The committee of safety adjourned to meet the same evening at the house of Mr. Henry Waterhouse at 7:30 o'clock. The American troops landed at 5 o'clock, as Mr. Stevens told the committee they would, and marched up Fort street to Merchant and along Merchant, and halted in King's street, between the palace and the government buildings. At the time the men landed the town was perfectly quiet, business hours were about over, and the people-men, women and children-were in the streets, and nothing unusual was to be seen except the landing of a formidable armed force with Gatling guns, evidently his assent. At the mass meeting called by fully prepared to remain on shore an inwas now able to preserve order, although | the committee of safety on the 16th of Jan- | definite time, as the men were supplied with | sluggish liver and to regulate the bowels.

double cartridge belts filled with ammuni-tion, also haversacks and canteens, and were attended by a hospital corps, with stretchers and medical supplies. "The curiosity of the people on the street was aroused, and the youngsters, more particularly, followed the troops to see what it was all about. Nobody seemed to know, so when the troops found quarters the people dispersed, the most of them going to the band concerts at the hotels, which were fully attended, as it was a bright moonlight night, all who were not in the secret still wondering at the military demonstration. The committee met at Mr. Waterhouse's residence that evening at 7:30 o'clock. The formation of some sort of government was under discussion and it was decided a com-mander-in-chief of the forces supporting the proposed new government should be appointed. The position was offered to John H. Soper, who demurred, not seeing any backing whatever to support the movement. Mr. Soper was approved by marchers ment. Mr. Soper was answered by members of the committee that the American minister would support the move with the troops of the Boston. Mr. Soper still doubted, so a couple of the committee escorted him over to the legation, which, by the way, was in the adjoining premises, and the three came back after a time, reporting that Mr. Stevens had given them full assurance that any proclamation of the government put forward at the government building or any other building in Honolulu, for that matter, would receive his immediate recognition and the support of the forces of the Boston. This assurance seemed to satisfy Mr. Soper, and he accepted the position. "On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, the com-

mittee of thirteen, or committee of safety, proceeded from the office of W. O. Smith (now Attorney-general in the provisional government) to the government building, and there read the proclamation of a new government at 2:40 o'clock, there being practically no audience whatever. As the reading proceeded a dozen or so loungers gathered, and near the close of the ceremony about thirty supporters, variously armed, came running into the side and back entrances to the yard, and gathered about the committee. At this moment the United States troops, in temporary quarters in the rear of the Music Hall, less than one hundred yards from where the committee stood, appeared to be under arms, and were evidently prepared for any emergency.

"During all the deliberations of the committee with the many up to the final issue. mittee, with the move up to the final issue the basis of action was the general understanding that Minister Stevens would keep the promise to support the movement with the men from the Boston, and the statement is now advisedly made (with full knowledge of the lack of arms, ammunition and men, also the utter absence of organization at all adequate to the undertaking) that without the previous assurance of support from the American minister and the actual presence of the United States troops, no movement would have been attempted, and if attempted would have been a miserable failure, resulting in the capture or death of the participants in a very short time. Having been present at the several meetings referred to in this statement, hereby certify that the same is correct in every essential particular. "F. WUNDENBERG."

A SOLICITED INTERVIEW. Commissioner Blount sent to the State Department a long interview had by him with S. A. Damon, who is president of the advisory council of the provisional government. Mr. Damon's interview was reported stenographically, and signed by him as being correct. He was one of the men who went up to the government house Monday afternoon, Jan. 17, to read the proclamation declaring the Queen deposed and a new government in control. Being asked what was accomplished by the first visit to the Queen's ministers, Mr. Damon at length

"The Queen's ministers virtually gave it up. They said that if they had only the provisional government to contend with and the forces of the provisional government, they would not surrender. They felt they could meet the emergency so far as the provisional government was concerned but as it was they were willing to yield it the Queen was. Then I went along with them to the palace. We all met in the blue room. There were present the Queen, two young princes, four ministers, Judge Wideman, Paul Neumann, J. O. Carter, E. C. MacFarland and myssif. We went over between 4 and 5 o'clock, and remained until discussing the situation. We asked for a surrender, and the ministers advised it. At first Judge Wideman opposed, but yielded when Mr. Neumann did. It was the Queen's idea that she could surrender pending a settlement at Washington. It was on that condition that she gave up. I told her that she could surrender or abdicate under protest, and that the protest would be considered at a later period at Washington "Was the Queen advised by her Ministers to surrender because the sympathy of the United States was with the revolutionists?"

"I know it was the Queen's idea that Mr. Stevens was in sympathy with this movement. The Queen was reluctant to sign the abdication, but did so on the ground that it would all come up for review at Washington. I told her so myself. It was the best terms of settlement we could get. I took it to President Dole and he received and in-Commissioner Blount had a long inter-

view with Mr. Waterhouse, who was also a member of the committee of safety, and who, though also an unwilling witness, corroborated Mr. Wundenburg and Mr. Damon in most of their statements. He was asked "The night the meeting was held at your

house was anything said indicating that Mr. Stevens knew of the move to take the government building the next day?" "I do not remember. "Did you think he knew of your move-

"I did. I was in hopes that he did." "Did you all understand that Mr. Stevens's sympathies were with you?"

J. O. Carter, another of the prominent men engaged in the revolutionary effort addressed Mr. Blount, under date of May 3 a letter giving his version of the incidents

of the 17th of January as follows:

"At 6:30 o'clock on the evening of that day I was called to the government building met there Judge Dole, Charles Carter, S M. Damon and twenty or thirty other leading men. There was a great deal of excitement. They told me that Minister Stevens had recognized the new government. I was asked to go with a committee to the palace to inform her Majesty that she was deposed I joined the party, headed by Mr. Damon, and proceeded to the palace. Mr. Damon informed her Majesty of the establishment of a provisional government and of her being deposed, and that she might prepare a protest if she wished to. An awkward pause followed, which I broke by addressing her Majesty, expressing sympathy, and advised her that any demonstration on the part of her forces would precipitate a conflict with the forces of the United States; that it was desirable that such conflict should be avoided: that her case would be considered at Washington, and a peaceful submission to force on her part would greatly help her cause. H. A. Wideman addressed her Majesty, saying that he believed that the re-sult would be a repetition of the scenes of 1843, when the sovereign and flag were restored to Hawaii by Great Britain. "I was moved to advise her Majesty as

I did because it was reported on the streets that Minister Stevens had said that if the revolutionists obtained possession of the government building he would recognize them as a government. I saw that that building was in the possession of an armed mob, and knew that the forces of the Boston were near at hand, and that the recognition was a fact. Word was sent to Marshal Wilson to disband the force at the station house and surrender the building arms and ammunition. Marshal Wilson refused to give up the station house except upon the written command of her Majesty The order was prepared, signed by the Queen and sent to the marshal. The pro test of the Queen was placed in the hands of President Dole and I saw that he indorsed the document as received in due J. O. CARTER.

ALLEGED NOTE FROM STEVENS. To bear out his contention that Minister Stevens recognized the new government before it was in possession of the station house and before the abdication of the Queen, this recognition being used as a weapon with which to intimidate the Queen, Mr. Blount secured an affidavit from Charles L. Hopkins, who carried a letter Blount says, a reply from Minister Stevens was handed Hopkins, addressed to Samuel Parker, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this letter Minister Stevens recognized the provisional government as the de facto

#### (Continued on Third Page.)

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels Results from imperfect digestion. The cause lies in the torpldity of the liver, and the cure is take Simmons Liver Regulator to ald digestion, to stimulate the dull and

Famous Case Decided by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Woods Sustained and the Opinior of Judge Gresham, from Which Appeal Was Taken, Reversed.

GREAT LAKES HIGH SEAS

Important Decision from Which Two Justices Dissented.

Mr. Bland's View of the Result of the Silver Repeal Law-Treasury Struggling with the Tariff Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The Supreme Court of the United States to-day reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for Indiana in the celebrated case of Herman Sturm, appellant, vs. Ferdinand A. Boker, Herman Funke and Frederick Schumacher. The decision of the court of last resort sustains the position assumed by Judge Woods and reversed the opinion of Judge Gresham. It will be recalled by Journal readers that the Circuit Court divided on the merits of the case, and that the decision from which the appeal was taken was written by Judge Gresham. Thus the final decision sustains the claims

The Sturm claim is too familiar to all Indiana readers to warrant even a telegraphic review of its merits. It was instituted in. 1876, and was originally for \$238,000. Over four thousand printed pages were required in reviewing the case in the courts below. The suit was for recovery of loss sustained on arms and munitions of war shipped from New York to Mexico in 1867 to aid the fated Maxmilian. A vessel on which some of the goods were shipped was lost, and goods on another vessel damaged. The suit was for insurance money. During a storm at sea some of the goods were thrown overboard, while others were lost by wreck and went to the bottom of the ocean. The insurance companies set up the claim, it will be recalled, that the goods were either not shipped, and therefore not lost, or, if lost, unnecessarily. The face value of the insurance money was finally collected, but held in abeyance, the claimant demanding payment in gold, the insurance companies having paid in other money. Then there were claims for services and counter claims presented against the collections until it was all tied up into an interminable knot.

The Supreme Court of the United States, by Associate Justice Jackson, says the complainant failed to make out a claim for compensation for his services in attending to the suit against the insurance companies; that the complainant is entitled to the account he seeks by his bill, in which he should be credited with the amounts received by the defendants of the insurance policies in the proportion of \$152,296 to \$20;-327, that being their relative interest in the cargo of the Keese; that the expenses of

the litigation, including counsel fees, should be divided between the parties on the same basis; that the complainant is entitled to one-half the sum of \$1,463 paid by way of general average on the goods shipped on the Blonde; to the further sum \$572 for repairing the goods which reached Mexico in a damaged condition, and for whatever defendant realized on complainant's life insurance policies and on the notes arising from the sale of the Indianapolis lots, if the amount so realized did not have to be repaid in taking up the notes, and with such other amounts as he may have placed in the hands of the defendants, either in the bank account or in the transaction connected with the insurance policies; and the defendants will be credited with all the amounts paid to and for the account of complainant not recovered by the foregoing rulings.

The court directs the account to be stated up to the filing of the bill, and that any balance shown in favor of either side shall be at interest from date. So the decrees below are reversed, and the cause is remanded to the court below to be proceeded with as directed above. The decision of the Supreme Court is unanimous.

The great lakes are high seas according to the construction announced, to-day, by Justice Field, in the United States Supreme Court, in the consideration of an act of Congress providing for the punishment of offenders on the high seas. Justice Gray and Justice Brown dissented. The matter came up in the case of the United States against Tobert G. Rogers, who was indicted in eastern Michigan for assaulting another person on the United States steamer Alaska, at the time in the Detroit river. Mr. Rogers entered a demurrer to the jursdiction of the court, under the high seas act, contending that the great lakes were not high seas, and the court sustained him. This court holds that the demurre should have been overruled. Justice Field said that formerly the term high seas was used to designate open or inclosed waters of the ocean, but that there has been a development of the term and that it does not now have the significance formerly attaching to it. The Mediterranean, it says, has come to be regarded as high seas and the lakes, with their immense territory, comes within the same construction, and cannot be excluded on the ground they arefresh and not salt water bodies. The statutes of the United States for the punishment of offenses on the high seas and connecting waters, he holds, was intended to apply to all navigable waters outside the jurisdiction of any particular State. He believed it was a matter not of local name, but of fact, and that the designation, "great lakes," could not withhold jurisdiction where waters were open to free navigation of other countries. Justice Gray dissented, saying he was unable to agree to the hypothesis that Congress, in saying high seas, could mean the great lakes. The Justice held to the ancient and long acceptation of the term "high seas," and said that in a penal statute the prisoner was entitled to be allowed reasonable doubt. Justice Brown also dissented. The Supreme Court, to-day, ordered a reargument, before a full bench, in the case of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and other corporations against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Supreme Court advanced and set down for nearing, Jan. 24, the case of the Mobile & Ohio railroad against the State of Tennessee, involving the question of exemption of railroads from taxation by the State under

#### HAS NOT BENEFITED

Silverite Bland Doesn't Think the Re-

peal Law Has Done Good.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- The indications are that the free coinage fight will be renewed with rather increased vigor at the opening of the regular session of Congress. The men who waged such a stubborn warfare for silver in the houses during the extra session appear to have gathered confidence by the events which have followed the repeal of the silver purchase act, and an organization of their forces is now bechanged the situation for the better. Innow thoroughly realize it, the silver purchase law has had nothing to do with the hard times. The hard times came on and

from Antoine Rosa to Minister Stevens at | ing perfected. Mr. Bland says: "I do not 2:45 p. m. Jan. 17. In ten minutes, Mr. | see that the repeal of the Sherman law has deed, it appears to have rather changed it for the worse. The truth is, and the people they are with us, and they cannot be waved away by the wand of any magician, however potent his charms, however reverential his personality. We have simply got to go

through a process of liquidation before good

times can come again, and that was neces-